

GLU

GLOZE, *n. f.* [from the verb.] *Shakespeare.*
 1. Flattery; insinuation.
 Now to plain dealing; lay these glozes by.
 2. Specious show; gloss.
 Precious couches full oft are shak'd with a fever;
 If then a bodily evil in a bodily gloze be not hidden,
 Shall such morning dews be an ease to the heat of a love's
 fire?
GLUE, *n. f.* [*glu*, Fr. *gluten*, Lat. *glud*, Welsh.] A viscous body
 commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a gelly;
 any viscous or tenacious matter by which bodies are held one
 to another; a cement.
 Water, and all liquors, do hastily receive dry and more
 terreftrial bodies proportionable; and dry bodies, on the other
 side, drink in waters and liquors: so that, as it was well said
 by one of the ancients of earthy and watery substances, one
 is a glue to another.
 To build the earth did chance materials chuse,
 And through the parts cementing glue diffuse.
 The clearest, driest, and most transparent glue is the best.
 The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will make a sort
 of glue.
TO GLUE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To join with a viscous cement.
 I fear thy overthrow
 More than my body's parting with my soul:
 My love and fear glue'd many friends to thee.
 Who teacheth a fool is as one that glue'th a pottherd to-
 gether.
 The custom of crowning the Holy Virgin is so much in
 vogue among the Italians, that one often sees in their churches
 a little tinseled crown, or a circle of stars, glued to the canvas
 over the head of the figure.
 Most wounds, if kept clean, and from the air, the flesh
 will glue together with its own native balm.
 2. To hold together.
 The parts of all homogeneal hard bodies, which fully touch
 one another, stick together very strongly; and for explaining
 how this may be, some have invented hooked atoms, which is
 begging the question; and others tell us their bodies are glued
 together by rest, that is, by an occult quality, or rather by
 nothing.
 3. To join; to unite; to inviscate.
 Those waifs in a honeypot are so many sensual men, that
 are plunged in their lusts and pleasures; and when they are
 once glued to them, 'tis a very hard matter to work themselves
 out.
 Intemperance, sensuality, and fleshly lusts, do debase mens
 minds and clog their spirits; sink us down into sense, and
 glue us to those low and inferior things.
 She curb'd a groan, that else had come;
 And pausing, view'd the present in the tomb:
 Then to the heart ador'd devoutly gl'd
 Her lips, and, raising it, her speech renew'd.
 I hear thee, view thee, gaze o'er all thy charms,
 And round thy phantom glue my clasping arms.
GLUE-BOILER, *n. f.* [*glue* and *boil*.] One whose trade is to
 make glue.
GLUER, *n. f.* [from *glue*.] One who cements with glue.
GLUM, *adj.* [A low cant word formed by corrupting *gloom*.]
 Sullen; stubbornly grave.
 Some, when they hear a story, look *glum*, and cry, Well,
 what then?
TO GLUT, *v. a.* [*englutir*, French; *glutis*, Lat. to swallow;
glutire.]
 1. To swallow; to devour.
 Till cram'd and gorg'd, high burst
 With suck'd and glutted offal.
 2. To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency; to faze; to disgust.
 The ambassador, making his oration, did so magnify the
 king and queen, as was enough to glut the hearers.
 Love breaks friendship, whose delights
 Feed, but not glut our appetites.
 What way remove
 His settled hate, and reconcile his love,
 That he may look propitious on our toils,
 And hungry graves no more be glutted with our spoils.
 No more, my friend;
 Here let our glutted execution end.
 The fickle ear soon glutted with the sound,
 Condemn'd eternal changes to pursue,
 Tir'd with the last, and eager of the new.
 3. To feast or delight even to satiety.
 With death's carcass glut the grave.
 His faithful heart, a bloody sacrifice,
 Torn from his breast, to glut the tyrant's eyes.
 A sylvan scene, which, rising by degrees,
 Leads up the eye below, nor gluts the sight
 With one full prospect; but invites by many,
 To view at last the whole.
 4. To overfill; to load.

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He attributes the ill success of either party to their glutting
 the market, and retailing too much of a bad commodity at
 once.
 5. To satiate.
 The menstrum, being already glutted, could not act power-
 fully enough to dissolve it.
GLUT, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. That which is gorged or swallowed.
 Digorging foul
 Their devilish glut, chain'd thunderbolts, and hail
 Of iron globes.
 2. Plenty even to loathing and satiety.
 So death
 Shall be deceiv'd his glut; and with us two
 Be forc'd to satisfy his ravenous maw.
 Let him but set the one in balance against the other, and he
 shall find himself miserable, even in the very glut of his
 delights.
 A glut of study and retirement in the first part of my life,
 cast me into this; and this will throw me again into study
 and retirement.
 3. More than enough; overmuch.
 If you pour a glut of water upon a bottle, it receives little
 of it.
 4. Any thing that fills up a passage.
 The water some suppose to pass continually from the
 bottom of the sea to the heads of springs and rivers, through
 certain subterranean conduits or channels, until they were by
 some glut, stop, or other means, arrested in their passage.
GLUTINOUS, *adj.* [*glutimex*, French, from *gluten*, Latin.]
 Gluey; viscous; tenacious.
 The cause of all vivification is a gentle and proportionable
 heat, working upon a glutinous and yielding substance; for the
 heat doth bring forth spirit in that substance, and the substance
 being glutinous, produceth two effects: the one, that the spirit
 is detained, and cannot break forth; the other, that the mat-
 ter, being gentle and yielding, is driven forwards by the motion
 of the spirits, after some swelling, into shape and members.
 Next this marble venom'd feat,
 Smear'd with gums of glutinous heat,
 Nourishment too viscid and glutinous to be subdued by the
 vital force.
GLUTINOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *glutinous*.] Viscosity; tena-
 city.
 There is a resistance in fluids, which may arise from their
 elasticity, glutinousness, and the friction of their parts.
GLUTTON, *n. f.* [*glutton*, French, from *glutis*, Latin, to swal-
 low.]
 1. One who indulges himself too much in eating.
 The Chinese eat horseflesh at this day, and some gluttons
 have used to have catsflesh baked.
 Through Macer's gullet she runs down,
 When the vile glutton dines alone;
 And, void of modesty and thought,
 She follows Bibbo's endless draught.
 2. One eager of any thing to excess.
 The rest bring home in state the happy pair
 To that last scene of bliss, and leave them there;
 All those free joys insatiably to prove,
 With which rich beauty feasts the glutton love.
 Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy,
 Their fatal arts so impiously employ.
TO GLUTTONISE, *v. n.* [from *glutton*.] To play the glutton;
 to be luxurious.
GLUTTONOUS, *adj.* [from *glutton*.] Given to excessive
 feeding; delighted overmuch with food.
 When they would smile and fawn upon his debts,
 And take down th' interest in their glutinous maws.
 The exceeding luxuriousness of this gluttonous age, wherein
 we press nature with overweighty burdens, and finding her
 strength defective, we take the work out of her hands, and
 commit it to the artificial help of strong waters.
 Thou well observe
 The rule of not too much, by temperance taught
 In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
 Due nourishment, not gluttonous delight.
GLUTTONOUSLY, *adv.* [from *gluttonous*.] With the voracity
 of a glutton.
GLUTTONY, *n. f.* [*gluttonie*, Fr. from *glutton*.] Excess of
 eating; luxury of the table.
 Their sumptuous gluttonies and gorgeous feasts,
 On citron tables or Atlantic stone.
 Well may they fear some miserable end,
 Whom gluttony and want at once attend.
 The inhabitants of cold moist countries are generally more
 fat than those of warm and dry; but the most common cause
 is too great a quantity of food, and too small a quantity of
 motion; in plain English, gluttony and laziness.
GLUTY, *adj.* [from *glue*.]
 2. Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

GNO

It is called balsamick mixture, because it is a *glay* (spurious
 matter).
 With *glay* wax some new foundations lay.
 Of virgin combs. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*
 Whatever is the composition of the vapour, let it have but
 one quality of being very *glay* or viscous, and it will mecha-
 nically solve all the phenomena of the grotto.
GLIN, *n. f.* [*Irish*; *glann*, *ghyn*, plur. *Erle*; *glenn*, Scottish.]
 A hollow between two mountains.
 Though he could not beat out the Irish, yet he did shut
 them up within those narrow corners and *ghyns* under the
 mountains foot.
TO GNAR, *v. n.* [*gnynnan*, Saxon; *gnarren*, Dutch.] To
 growl; to growl; to murmur; to snarl.
 When he gan to rear his bristles strong,
 And felly gnar, until day's enemy
 Did him appease.
 Thus is the shepherd beaten from thy side,
 And wolves are gnarling who shall gnaw thee first.
 Gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite.
 The gnarling porter durst not whine for doubt;
 Still were the furies while their sovereign spoke.
GNARLED, *adj.* [*gnar*, *nar*, or *nurr*, is in Staffordshire a hard
 knot of wood which boys drive with sticks.]
 Merciful heav'n!
 Thou rather with thy sharp and sulph'rous bolts
 Split'st the unweildgeable and gnarled oak,
 Than the soft myrtle.
TO GNASH, *v. a.* [*knaschen*, Dutch.] To strike together; to
 clash.
 The fear, who could not yet his wrath assuage,
 Rowl'd his green eyes, that spark'd with his rage,
 And gnash'd his teeth.
TO GNASH, *v. n.*
 1. To grind or collide the teeth.
 He shall gnash with his teeth, and melt away.
 There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth.
 2. To rage even to collision of the teeth; to fume; to growl.
 His great iron teeth he still did grind,
 And grimly gnash, threatening revenge in vain.
 They gnash'd upon me with their teeth.
 They him laid
 Gnashing for anguish, and despite and flame,
 To find himself not matchless.
 And foam betwix his gnashing grinders churn'd.
GNAT, *n. f.* [*gnæ*, Saxon.]
 1. A small winged stinging insect.
 Her whip of cricket's bone, the lash of film;
 Her waggoner, a small grey-coated gnat.
 2. Any thing proverbially small.
 Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat, and swallow a
 camel.
GNATFLOWER, *n. f.* [*gnat* and *flower*.] A flower otherwise
 called the bee-flower.
GNATSNAPPER, *n. f.* [*gnat* and *snapper*.] A bird so called, be-
 cause he lives by catching gnats.
 They deny that any bird is to be eaten whole, but only the
 gnat-snapper.
TO GNAW, *v. a.* [*gnagan*, Saxon; *knagen*, Dutch.]
 1. To eat by degrees; to devour by slow corrosion.
 To you such scabb'd harsh fruit is giv'n, as raw
 Young soldiers at their exercises gnaw. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
 2. To bite in agony or rage.
 Alas, why gnaw you so your nether lip?
 Some bloody passion shakes your very frame.
 They gnaw'd their tongues for pain.
 He comely fell, and dying gnaw'd the ground.
 3. To wear away by biting.
 Gnawing with my teeth my bonds asunder,
 I gain'd my freedom.
 Like rotten fruit I fall, worn like a cloth
 Gnaw'd into rags by the devouring moth.
 A lion, hamper'd in a net, called to a mouse to help him
 out of the snare: the mouse gnaw'd the threads to pieces, and
 set the lion at liberty.
 4. To fret; to waste; to corrode.
 To pick with the teeth.
 His bones clean pick'd; his very bones they gnaw'd.
TO GNAW, *v. n.* To exercise the teeth.
 I might well, like the panicle, gnaw upon the chain that ties
 him; but I should sooner mar my teeth than procure li-
 berty.
 See the hell of having a false woman: my bed shall be
 abused, my coffers ransacked, my reputation gnaw'd at.
 I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,
 A thousand men that fishes gnaw'd upon.
GNOWER, *n. f.* [from *gnaw*.] One that gnaws.
GNOMON, *n. f.* [*gnomon*.] The hand or pin of a dial.
 The gnomon of every dial is supposed to represent the axis
 of the world, and therefore the two ends or extremities there-

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of must directly answer to the North and South pole.
 There were from great antiquity sun-dials, by the shadow
 of a style or gnomon, denoting the hours of the day.
GNOMONICKS, *n. f.* [*gnomonics*.] A science, which makes a
 part of the mathematicks: it teaches to find the just propor-
 tion of shadows for the construction of all kinds of sun and
 moon dials, and for knowing what o'clock it is by means
 thereof; as also of a gnomon or stile, that throws off the
 shadow for this purpose.
TO GO, *v. n.* pret. *I went*; *I have gone*. [*gan*, Saxon. of This
 was probably changed to *gone*, or *gang*, then contracted to *go*.]
 1. To walk; to move step by step.
 You know that love
 Will creep in service where it cannot find.
 After some months those muscles become callous; and,
 having yielded to the extinction, the patient makes shift to go
 upon it, though lamely.
 2. To move; not stand still.
 Rise, let us be going.
 If there be cause for the church to go forth in solemn pro-
 cession, his whole family have such business come upon them
 that no one can be spared.
 3. To walk leisurely, not run.
 And must I go to him?
 Thou must run to him; for thou hast staid so long, that
 going will scarce serve the turn.
 4. To travel; to journey a-foot.
 I will only go through on my feet.
 And whoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him
 twain.
 From them I go.
 This uncouth errand sole.
 5. To proceed; to make a progress.
 Thus others we with defamation wound;
 While they stab us; and so the jest goes round.
 6. To remove from place to place.
 I am in blood.
 Step in so far, that should I wade no more,
 Returning were as tedious as go o'er.
 7. To depart from a place; to move from a place; the opposite
 of to come.
 I hope it be not gone, to tell my lord.
 That I kiss aught but him.
 At once, good-night:
 Stand not upon the order of your goings.
 But go at once.
 Ye shall not go forth hence.
 And when he had so said the went her way.
 I will let you go, that ye may sacrifice; only you shall not
 go very far away.
 Colchester oysters are put into pits, where the sea goeth, and
 cometh.
 A young tall squire
 Did from the camp at first before him go.
 Then I concur to let him go for Greece,
 And with our Egypt fairly rid of him.
 Go first the matter of thy herds to find,
 True to his charge, a loyal swain and kind.
 8. To move or pass in any manner, or to any end.
 Though the vicar be bad, or the parson be evil,
 Go not for thy thything thyself to the devil.
 She may go to bed when she list; all is as the will.
 You did with that I would make her turn;
 Sir, she can turn and turn, and yet go on.
 I am glad to see your lordship abroad: I heard say your
 lordship was sick: I hope your lordship goes abroad by ad-
 vice.
 Go to, let us go down; and there confound their lan-
 guage.
 Let my Lord go amongst us.
 The mourners go about the streets.
 The sun shall go down over the prophets, and the day shall
 be dark over them.
 Put every man his sword by his side, and go in and out
 from gate to gate throughout the camp.
 The sun, which once did shine alone,
 Hung down his head, and with'd for night.
 When he beheld twelve furs for one.
 Going about the world, and giving light.
 This seen, the rest at awful distance stood,
 As if they had been there as servants set.
 To stay, or to go on, as he thought good,
 And not pursue, but wait on his retreat.
 Not turning them going, till you have given them all the
 satisfaction they are capable of; and so leading them by your
 answers into farther questions.
 History only acquaints us that his fleet went up the Elbe,
 he having carried his arms as far as the banks of that river.
 The last advice I give you relates to your behaviour when
 you